

Consolidated Pipeline Company Has Remarkable Growth

CYCLE OF WORLD
BACK TO TYRANNYGeorge Bernard Shaw Be-
lieves Universe Is Get-
ting Worse

LONDON.—"Everybody is tired of democracy," says George Bernard Shaw, who declares that the world is always traveling in a vicious circle and is now again tending towards a period of tyranny.

"We have arrived at a strange point in the history of Europe," Shaw says. "Consider the teachings of history. First oligarchy, then democracy, then tyranny, then a threat of the break-up of civilization. Then, again, oligarchy, and democracy, and tyranny, combined with a large proletariat maintained by doles. The vicious circle is complete again. Women get the vote, and immediately result was the disastrous election of 1918.

"What are we going to do about it? Can we avoid these intolerable follies? Can we get a good government by the system of democracy? Somebody once described democracy as government of the people, by the people, for the people. That is all nonsense. To talk of the people making their own laws is as preposterous as talking of the people writing their own plays, which nobody would go to see.

"People don't want to be governed. The reason why we are slaves in this country is because we are so desperately determined to get rid of the government which is necessary to preserve our freedom. A new government is taking hold in Great Britain. Do you think that the people will win? Ninety-nine out of a hundred say no. The Ministry consists of people who know nothing whatever about it. We are again drifting towards an oligarchy, set up for five years. It is not satisfactory. It is no good.

"What is the answer? I can give only one. I don't know.

"I do not believe that democracy, as at present constituted, will endure."

Great Britain is long on museums and antiquities are cherished, but it took Sunday Express, ardent supporter of Honor Law, to turn up the history of the most unique of antiquities. The Express at some expense discovered the first pair of trousers ever worn by the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law. These historic trousers, the Express states with all solemnity, have been discovered in St. John, N. B., and were made from a cast-off pair of trousers once belonging to the Rev. James Law, Presbyterian minister and father of the present prime minister. And yet, George Bernard Shaw says that England is growing tired of democracy, while a newspaper searches for the first pair of trousers ever worn by an empire's premier.

London landlords have frequently raised the ban against children, but now they threaten to extend the ban to radio outfits. The St. Pancras Estates committee recommends that applications shall specifically state that the tenants will not install any wireless apparatus. The committee states that it has taken this action on the advice of insurance experts, who charge that amateur radio fittings may cause fires.

Bolshevism is due to bad teeth, at least that is the theory of Major Chapman Huston, one of London's leading men in the dental world. "I have never seen a Bolshevik with other than bad teeth," he said. Proper care of the teeth obviates mental explosions which cause bolshevism, he said.

"Let no one here beyond ye threshold words uttered here in friendly confidence"—this injunction is printed in old English characters over the inner door of the new town house of Lloyd George, and perhaps it is not all inappropriate, for in this chosen house are numerous meetings and conferences, all with the object of getting Lloyd George back into power.

It is probable that Lloyd George will make a lecture trip to America in the spring of 1923. His secretaries are making inquiries concerning the possibilities of an American lecture tour. It is whispered that the little Welshman has suddenly awakened to a realization of the ease with which a famous man can extract American dollars, or

maybe it is his staff that has made the discovery. At any rate, American audiences may soon have the opportunity of hearing this brilliant and fiery little orator, who is still the idol of England, even though he is out of power.

BRITISH FINDING
JOBS FOR IDLEGovernment Projects Under
Way to Solve Problem
of Jobless

LONDON.—The British government is making a drastic attempt to deal with the situation caused by the existence of 1,300,000 unemployed in Britain.

It aims at putting in operation works which, while giving employment and good wages to vast numbers of unemployed, will ultimately prove the remunerative value to the country.

Among the adopted proposals are the making of the new arterial roads throughout the country, in particular one from Manchester to Liverpool, which will employ 20,000 men for many months.

Low are to be made to towns throughout the country to assist in putting into operation public works of local utility and improvement.

A new system of land drainage is to be put in force in various

places which will employ 20,000 men for 20 weeks.

New afforestation will employ 5,000 workers for five months, and 5,000,000 pounds will be immediately expended on the improvement of the great railroads.

Powerful electric power stations are to be set up throughout the country.

Finally, a guarantee of \$5,000,000 pounds will be given to merchants, corporations and banks to speed up the foreign trade of the country.

The government hopes that by having these works set other trades in operation and so stimulate the general business condition of the country early in the new year.

French Petroleum Institute.

The French expect to establish at Pechelbrunn an institute of research and study for all branches of the petroleum industry in addition to the operation of this property from a commercial standpoint. It is intended to train young engineers at this institute, and it is hoped that Pechelbrunn will ultimately become a recognized seat of learning on this subject.

Uganda's Mineral Deposits.

A recently formed London syndicate has secured the right to prospect for minerals in the western Nile district of Uganda. As some 20 tons of alluvial gold has been secured from the Kile gold fields in northeastern Kongo by the Belgians since 1904, it is possible there may be extensions of this field into adjacent areas of Uganda.

INTELLIGENCE OF
MAN DECREASINGFuture to See Fewer Men
Who Might Be Called
Real Geniuses

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 30.—Any one with a relative in the genius class has 500 more times as many chances to be a genius himself as one of ordinary forebears, according to observations by Prof. Lewis M. Terman, head of department and compiler of intelligence tests used during the war.

"Every human life originates from a single fertilized germ cell," Professor Terman said. "This tiny cell, invisible to the naked eye, contains those elements which determine what manner of man or woman that cell will become ultimately. These elements are known to science as 'genes'."

"The combination of 'genes' which

are contained within the walls of the cell, determine whether one is to be blue-eyed or brown-eyed, tall or short, round-headed or long-headed, feeble-minded, normal or intellectually brilliant," declares Professor Terman.

If the seed of unusual success is not in the original germ cell, there is no chance for the developed man or woman to become "unusual" intellectually speaking, according to Professor Terman.

Professor Terman thinks that the average intelligence of the population is decreasing and that the number of geniuses in the future is destined to be comparatively few. He accounts for this fact by quoting statistics showing the intellectually superior to be slower in reproduction even than the socially incompetent.

Outlook for British Pottery.

In the British pottery trade unemployment shows a further diminution, and the present quarter will undoubtedly prove to be the best of the year. In the glassware industry employment is slightly better, but so far the improvement in this business is not very marked.

PREHISTORIC MAN
FOUND IN MALTAScientists Digging Into
Cave Find Teeth of
Neanderthal Age

VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 30.—Scientists digging for prehistoric records in a cave on the island of Malta have found teeth which they believe belonged to a man who lived contemporaneously with the Neanderthal man. The Neanderthal skull was found in Germany in 1856, and is said to be the oldest record of the human race in Europe.

The teeth were found in a remote section of the much frequented cave called Ghar Dajm. The visits of many souvenir hunters have made more difficult the labors of the investigators, but nevertheless they are preparing to excavate further in the hope of finding more evidence of prehistoric life.

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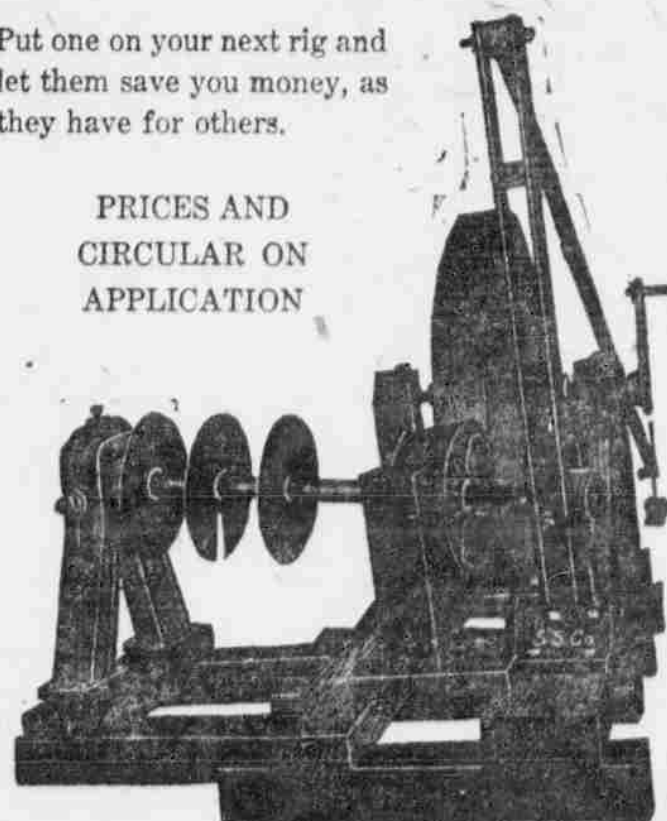
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Makes a MistakeBut no one ever made a mistake stopping
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OIL—
Natural Gas and Gasoline

In February of this year, the Consolidated Pipeline Company started operations without any previous connections whatever, and their remarkable growth is no doubt due to great extent to the aggressive spirit of Mr. Ralph P. Kistler, who is the organizer and president of the now growing company.

Mr. Kistler is only 36 years old and until four years ago was connected with the Producers and Refiners corporation in a position which evidently did not afford latitude to his executive ability, for the remarkable success of the company which he now heads speaks in uncertain manner of his ability to organize and direct extensive operations.

In discussing his various steps by which the present connection was reached, we find that Mr. Kistler originally came from North Carolina, moving to Kansas when the boom days began in 1916, and from there drifted to Fort Smith and eventually to Oklahoma. Mr. Kistler saw that the independent refiner was handicapped by lack of facilities whereby he might secure proper gravity crude oil on which to operate, and that furthermore without a cracking plant on which to operate profitably on the low gravity crude, which was all that could be procured from the existing pipelines, the refiner badly needed facilities whereby he might depend on a supply of the high-grade crude oil. Upon this foundation, the Consolidated Pipeline was created.

From the very beginning, the idea is proven right. The independent refiner seldom has sufficient capital to tie up in a pipeline to any field, and in fact the erection of such a line for a small plant is not practical. The tank car method of securing crude was unsatisfactory and expensive and into this breach stepped Mr. Kistler with his present hundred miles of pipeline, gathering lines and necessary pumping stations and other equipment.

For the past three months, the Consolidated pipelines have carried their full quota of 6,000 barrels daily and are operating at 100 per cent capacity every day, supplying the independent refiner with the much needed high gravity oil.

When asked the outstanding feature of his present business, Mr. Kistler quickly spoke of the excellent co-operation evinced by the producer during the recent grading adjustment, and the generally pleasing relations in effect between the producer and the pipeline, through which the oil is transported to market. While it is of course apparent that the pipeline brings to the producer a market for his product, still it might be anticipated that some friction might be felt at times, but

we are assured that such is not the case.

The consolidated company will be kept in touch with developments in all high gravity fields in this section, and the independent unit in the petroleum business of America. That done, or the machinery set in motion to accomplish that result, and "All things shall be added unto" us.

WHY OIL INDUSTRY
MUST BE PRESERVED

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

effort of every interest, led by the great interests, made possible by the great interests, to preserve and maintain the independent unit in the petroleum business of America. That done, or the machinery set in motion to accomplish that result, and "All things shall be added unto" us.

"Through the revival and restoration of the independent alone, can the industry be saved from and for itself. The independent must be made to live again. The 'honest to God' independent—the man of initiative—the personal master of his own properties—that last vestige, but best argument for the preservation of the principle of private enterprise in this, our beloved country."

Process for Preserving Fish.

One of the American exhibits at the Rio de Janeiro fair that is attracting attention among Brazilians is that of the United States bureau of fisheries. The feature of most direct interest is a process by which fish can be salted in warm weather and thus made available for export. While this method is already in use in Florida, it is new to Brazil, and it opens to the world the products of the great southern fishing grounds.

North Borneo Rubber Output.

The area under rubber cultivation in British North Borneo at the end of 1921 was 58,500 acres. The area being tapped was 24,525 acres. Rubber exports for the year 1921 were 6,292,825 pounds compared with 5,223,246 pounds in 1920, 5,323,422 in 1919, and 5,808,870 in 1918. Practically all companies restricted output 25 per cent in accordance with the scheme of the Rubber Growers' association.

Electric Appliances in India.

American electrical goods are maintaining their popularity in the markets of Bombay, while electrical machinery and domestic electric appliances are coming into India from the United States in fair volume, according to Trade Commissioner C. C. Batchelder.